

The LAWRENTIAN

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Rockwell Appearance Climaxes Month of Controversy

George Lincoln Rockwell spoke last night in the Chapel of Lawrence University. A month of bitter controversy and discussion concluded with a speech that, while it offered some surprises, risked being anti-climatic coming in the wake of the uproar it precipitated.

The auditorium was not filled, but the audience was close to capacity in spite of attempts to institute a student boycott of the speech.

A plan to have the students walk out as a body at the conclusion of the speech, before any questions could be asked, was more successful as about three-quarters of the audience filed out; but it was difficult to ascertain how many of the departing audience meant their leaving as a gesture of protest since Rockwell concluded his talk by inviting anyone who wished to walk out or who did not care to remain for the question period to leave, and after an hour of Nazi doctrine many students seemed ready to leave, protest or no.

There was no applause as Rockwell quietly took the podium af-

ter a brief introduction, but the audience behaved in a fashion not uncommon for speeches at Lawrence, usually laughing only at his jokes and breaking into loud laughter at his revelation of his membership in Beta Theta Pi fraternity. At the close of the question period following the speech, there was scattered applause throughout the auditorium.

Rockwell said that the audience was neither particularly responsive nor particularly cold. He said that more students had walked out of his speech at Antioch College but that he was not at all disturbed by "walk outs" when he felt they were staged as an expression of pre-formed judgments of him and were not valid reactions to his ideas.

Outside the Chapel faculty, students, and other interested persons picketed in a circle denouncing the Nazi leader's clearly proclaimed racism. Carrying placards linking Rockwell's programs to the horrors of the Nazis in World War II, the demonstrators numbered about 75 a quarter of an hour before the speech began.

Prior to his campus appearance Rockwell held a press conference at a downtown hotel for journalists and cameramen from six television stations, eight radio stations, 12 newspapers, and United Press International news service. Many of the points he made in response to the news-men's questions were repeated in his address later in the evening, but some interesting points came out that the student audience was not to hear.

He commented that the closing of his speech to the public disappointed him because it would prevent some local conservatives from hearing him speak, but he welcomed the fact that it also excluded groups such as the Jewish War Veterans, which he said often resort to "force and violence."

The Nazi commander also revealed that he had been in Appleton before when he made a "pilgrimage" here on his way home after the Korean War because he "wanted to visit the home town of Joe McCarthy."

The right wing leader bemoaned the fragmented state of the right wing of American politics which he sees in a state of major weakness. He spoke of the John Birch Society as a "kindergarten" for Nazi party members and said that many members of the American Nazi Party were former Birchers.

He disavowed the terror methods of the Ku Klux Klan, rejected its anti-Catholic stance, and said that some of its members are "stupid and juvenile," but Rockwell pointed out that the Klan and his party share a number of basic beliefs.

Among these are two theories which dominated Rockwell's press conference and his speech: the intimate connection he sees between Judaism and Communism and his belief in the superiority of the "white race." While not condemning the Jews as individuals, the Nazi said that the Communist movement is directed by Jews and that Jews are to a large extent involved in it. He said each Jew would have to be judged individually and if he were a "good American he should be left alone."

However, Rockwell labeled himself as a racist and said that he firmly believes in the basic inferiority of darker skinned races. He said that the Oriental races are almost as smart as whites and that intelligence varies proportionately in relation to the lightness or darkness of skin.

Rockwell admitted that he adopts a different speaking technique in addressing college audiences from that which he uses in mass rallies. He said he adapts his style of speech to the group which has invited him just as, he said, a college boy

speaks differently on a date from the way he speaks in the fraternity house.

In his speech, entitled "The Academic Community—The Last Vestige of Free Speech," the Nazi leader first criticized the articles about him which have appeared in "Playboy" and "Esquire" magazines, pointing out that one was written by a Negro, the other by a Jew, and asking if anyone would believe an article "The Truth About David Ben Burion" by George Lincoln Rockwell while they were willing to believe the other articles.

Rockwell produced a number of documents, of which he offered free copies to anyone writing to him at his Arlington, Virginia, headquarters which he used to substantiate his claims. One was a newspaper article written by Winston S. Churchill in 1920 which claims that most of the Russian revolutionaries were Jews. He also produced an Army intelligence report from the same period which agreed with the Churchill article.

Rockwell said that his adoption of Nazi name and insignia was an attempt, rather successful, to gain attention for his ideas. He accused the "Jewish-controlled press and television" of attempting to stifle the dissemination of conservative ideas and said that the Nazi connections he uses bring attention to his views when nothing else could.

Lest We Forget

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a statement from the deans.

As each student generation passes through Lawrence, the impression recurs that the "all-college rules" provide window dressing rather than ground rules reflecting a genuine desire on the part of the faculty "to maintain the character and the educational aims of the university as a continuing community and to serve the best interests of the students." The reasoning goes like this: Although the university says that its normal penalty for violation of one of these three rules will be suspension from college, in fact, violations do occur much more frequently than suspensions; since the deans and other faculty members must know about these violations, they apparently don't care, and so why should students?

Some rules are now being violated by students. The failure of the Deans' office to learn about and to punish the offenders does not mean that we have no interest in the rules, or that we are prepared to blink at the violation of them. On the contrary, we take our rules seriously, and we enforce them whenever violations come to our notice. We will not permit enforcement to become an all-consuming interest, however. Total enforcement would involve us in excessive surveillance, which would hamper the sense of freedom and privacy that is essential to significant educational experiences. We value student freedom more than perfect enforcement, and we are willing to pay the price of having our intentions misunderstood when the alternative is to set up a type of supervision that smothers individual freedom.

Nevertheless we have a handful of rules, and we look for your cooperation in maintaining them. Specifically:

We expect you to know that students must secure consent of the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women before getting married

during the school year.

We take seriously the prohibition of possession and use of alcoholic beverages on the campus or in any university building.

We remind you that the car rule, as recently amended by the faculty to permit the seniors to have cars, still prohibits members of the three lower classes who do not live with their families while attending Lawrence to "maintain or drive a motor vehicle except when authorized to do so by the faculty Committee on Administration, or when accompanied by one of his parents or guardian." This rule means—and we say this explicitly to remove doubts or misunderstanding—that the students who fall under this prohibition may not maintain a car nearer to Lawrence than their own home. To bring a car or motorcycle to this city, to this river valley, or even to this part of the country is not consonant with the intent of the rule, even if the vehicle is parked somewhere in cold storage, or turned over to a local friend who agrees not to let the student-owner make use of it.

As need for new rules arises, the faculty in consultation with students, adds to or clarifies the list of specific offenses. For example, a university policy toward the use of drugs is being developed.

Lawrence's rules do not imply that any action not specifically prohibited is permitted, for the catalog affirms that "students whose conduct shows them to be at variance with the aims of the university community may be asked to leave."

If you have any doubts or questions, check ahead with someone in our office, for ignorance, even total, can be culpable.

Lawrence Soph Adrienne Kulieke Wins Title of Miss Appleton '67

A crown, a cape, and three dozen roses later, sophomore Adrienne Kulieke reigns as Miss Appleton. She was crowned Sunday night, February 5, at the Appleton High School in the eighth annual Miss Appleton Pageant.

The pageant was run very similarly to the Miss America Pageant, being a preliminary to the nation-wide event. The contestants were judged on talent and poise besides the evening gown and swim suit competitions. But for Adrienne, the hardest part was remembering to smile constantly, even when the tension was enormous.

"I never even thought of entering until several pageant representatives came around to talk to the sororities several months ago, and then the idea became very tempting. I had nothing to lose and everything to gain." The scholarship was also tempting and Adrienne was interested in gaining experience in singing.

Although for the first try-outs Adrienne sang "The Simple Joys of Maidenhood" from the musical "Camelot," she impressed the judges with a song for which she had written the lyrics — "Only Your Love" from "We Are the Grandest," a musical written by Adrienne and a classmate her senior year in high school. During the pageant she was accompanied by Susan Gillerman on the piano.

The judges included the field representative from the Miss Wisconsin Pageant, the society editor of the Post-Crescent, the runner-up to Miss Wisconsin, a lawyer, and a professional dance teacher.

The contestants had personal and group interviews with the judges at a Sunday morning brunch. Adrienne's reaction to the interviews and the uncomfortable questions asked may be summed up in one word: "awful!"

Miss Appleton receives a \$400 scholarship, a \$250 clothing allowance, one year of dry cleaning, and one year of free hairstyling. Her sponsor, Newman's, an Appleton clothing store, gave her a new formal.

But according to Adrienne, the material gains cannot match the other benefits of the contest. She believes that the contest was a great advantage to the individual in gaining friendships, poise, and learning to speak, move and act.

She feels that the contest is advantageous to the whole country because this is an opportunity for the people to evaluate the nation's highest standards.

"No one really felt like competing against each other," Adrienne commented. "There was the spirit of ten good friends putting on a play with an unknown ending."

Entering as a college student from Illinois was both a blessing and a hindrance. "It might have helped to be a college student because I was older than most of the other girls and probably more used to meeting people and encountering new situations," she explained.

When asked if being an Illinois resident hampered her, Adrienne replied, "I felt a little uncomfortable about that, but my family and I spend most of

our summers in Wisconsin and now I practically live here all year." But she also added that most of the contestants were actually not from Appleton anyway.

Of course what is most on her mind is the moment of victory. "I was sobbing—didn't anyone notice?" The worst time for her was when the finalists were announced, and the tension mounted. When her name was announced, all the contestants and last year's Miss Appleton were in tears.

Adrienne's parents and brothers drove to Appleton for the pageant. Mr. Kulieke just looked happy, but Mrs. Kulieke laughed, "I've worked 19 years for this!"

Now Adrienne can look forward to a year of personal appearances and entertainment. She is also eligible to participate in the Miss Wisconsin Pageant in June. She will compete against 45 girls at that time.

Thinking back about the contest, she thinks the most memorable moment was when one of the contestants fell off the stage and broke her wrist. "Walking down the ramp was so narrow and the spotlights blurred everything. I was afraid I would fall down, too."

Returning to Lawrence with family and friends at 12:15 a.m., Adrienne was escorted to the door by Ralph the watchman, as someone announced, "Make way for Miss Appleton!" Back to the stark reality of Sage Hall, Miss Appleton of 1967 grimly wondered, "Will I be campused for coming in late?"



SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

Indiana Senator Birch Bayh To Lecture At Convocation

The junior senator from Indiana, Birch Bayh, will give a convocation address on Thursday, Feb. 16 in the Chapel.

Recognized as one of the "young, new breed" of senators, Bayh was appointed chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments when he was elected to the Senate in 1962; subsequently Bayh was appointed to the Judiciary Committee.

A friend of Edward M. Kennedy, Bayh was involved in a Northampton, Mass., plane crash in which the Massachusetts senator was seriously injured two years ago.

At the age of 34, Bayh defeated 18-year Senate veteran Homer Capehart in the country's major upset of 1962.

He authored and guided to pas-

sage an amendment which deals with Presidential inability and filling vacancies in the office of Vice-President. The amendment, commonly called the Bayhamendment, is expected to be ratified by the required 38 states early in 1967.

The historical development of this constitutional amendment will be available to the public in a book authored by the senator and due for publication soon.

In 1966, the subcommittee reviewed such controversial issues as proposed constitutional amendments for prayer in public schools; revision of the electoral college system of electing a President; and the Supreme Court decision and its implications with respect to interrogation of criminal suspects.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, Bayh—in addition to work with his own subcommittee—has become noted as a spokesman for measures dealing with crime, juvenile delinquency and civil rights.

As a member of the Public Works Committee, he has been instrumental in promoting legislation for Indiana flood control and conservation projects. In 1966 he toured Hoosier water resource projects to re-study Indiana's comprehensive plan for future water supplies. He developed the compromise to make possible the establishment of the shore and the construction of a deep-water port for Indiana.

A watchdog of foreign aid expenditures, Bayh led an investigation of steel purchasing practices by the Agency for International Development in Vietnam. He authored a successful amendment to the foreign aid appropriations bill of 1966, providing that such steel be purchased from American producers or underdeveloped nations and not from competitors of the United States steel industry.

Bayh was born near Shirkieville in Vigo County, Indiana, on January 22, 1928, and owns and manages the 340-acre family farm there. Outstanding Purdue agriculture graduate in 1951, he also attended Indiana State University and was graduated in the top 10 per cent of his Indiana Law School Class in 1960.

Encampment

It is 10:30 and the Union is filling up. Soon, an Encampment Steering Board member enters. As he walks in, he overhears a conversation at one of the tables. The people at the table are discussing in low and derogatory tones the Encampment petition, and besides they are making weird finger gestures.

The Steering Boarder had them spotted from a mile off. The Steering Board member sneakily sits down at an adjacent table straining to hear what they are saying.

one boy: "What do those kooks want? I betcha there's a trick to it."

another: "Listen, I got it all figured out. Just sling the bull a little, you know, like you do on those themes."

girl: "What's with these fingers? Do they have a finger fixation?"

At this remark our Steering Board friend decides to reveal himself and set these kids straight. With a determined stride he walks to their table.

Steering Boarder: "O.K. you guys. I'm here to tell you how it is. We want the ideas, see, just the ideas. Bull is a drag. So how about throwing yourself into it? Fingers we don't care about. (Or hands, or arms for that matter.)"

It's communication we're interested in. You communicate to us how you feel about communication—do you get the message? (Am I communicating?) Anyway we could use your help.

"What I mean is, we want to see your ideas so that we can use them to figure out topics for the Encampment discussion groups."

Grumbles of discontent are still heard.

Steering Boarder: "Listen, you've all got an equal chance. There'll be an even number of people chosen from each class."

Girl: "Hey, do you really sleep out in the woods on Encampment?"

Steering Boarder: "Yes. (Encampment even attracts nature lovers.)"

The grumbles die out and the group in unison cries out, "When are the petitions due?"

Steering Boarder smilingly: "On February 13."

AFROTC

The deadline for application in the two year AFROTC program is Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Senate Hears Change Plan

By SCOTT LEWIS

Monday's Student Senate session questioned the dismissal of representative Bob Hartwell, pored over part of the constitution of the proposed Lawrence University Community Council, and passed suggestions to have a committee investigate abolition of the counseling system for both men and women in favor of interclass living, and to have telephones instead of buzzers in each room in the new Kohler hall.

Bob Hartwell, a Senator from Trever, was theoretically stripped of his position and replaced by Mike Matheson for failing to meet his obligations to his constituency as a representative. After a discussion on Hartwell and the legality of his impeachment, Craig Harris made three-count 'em—three decisions of the chair.

The first decision was that Hartwell was correctly deposed and his replacement correctly named (defeated), the second that Hartwell was correctly removed and his replacement incorrectly named (defeated), and the third that Hartwell should be temporarily reinstated until Polling and Elections committee could produce a further evaluation of the situation (accepted).

Jim Barker distributed copies of the constitution of the Lawrence University Community Council and gave the background and philosophy behind the proposed substitute for Student Senate.

That the Senators did, as the constitution was picked apart paragraph by paragraph. Briefly, the additions to the constitution were adding the deans and their assistants and the registrar to the electorate, adding a parliamentarian and corresponding secretary to the officers, and replacing the vice president on the WLFM Board of Control. Discussion on the remainder of the constitution was reserved until next meeting.

Jim Streater felt that a committee should investigate abolishing or modifying the counseling system for men and women by substituting interclass living for the present freshman segregation.

Steve Ponto proposed a resolution asking the administration to consider placing telephones in each room in Kohler hall, and have them inform the Senate of their findings and reasons.

Both the Streater and Ponto proposals passed and the meeting ended.

Calendar

Thursday, Feb. 9—
Great Decisions Luncheon — Dr. Curtis W. Tarr on "Communist China and the U.S.: Are We on a Collision Course?" 12 noon YMCA

Thursday, Feb. 9 through Saturday, Feb. 11—

Silent Film Festival — "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Phantom of the Opera," Lon Chaney (Thurs.); "The Fatal Glass of Beer," W. C. Fields; Three short features, Charlie Chaplin; Double Whoopie, Laurel and Hardy, Jean Harlowe (Fri.); "Thief of Baghdad," Douglas Fairbanks, "Blood and Sand," Rudolph Valentino (Sat.) all showings at 7:30 p.m., Youngchild Hall 161

Friday, February 10
Art Dept. Field trip to Minneapolis

Ski Club trip
Silent Film Festival, Youngchild 161, 7:30 p.m.
Basketball, Coe, 7:30 p.m.
Swimming, Oshkosh

Saturday, February 11

Jefferson County, Lakewood, Colorado Schools
Art Dept. Field trip to Minneapolis
Ski Club trip
Silent Film Festival, Youngchild 161, 7:30 p.m.
North & East Houses Readings, Union 4 p.m.
Law School test, Harper, all day
Basketball, Beloit, Freshman 6 p.m., Varsity 8 p.m.

Sunday, February 12
Film Classics—"The Magnificent Ambersons," (American); Youngchild hall 161

SAD SUMMARY

Last weekend Lawrence lost two basketball games, two wrestling meets, two hockey games, and a swimming meet.

BOOK SALE

Conkey's Annual Book Sale will begin on Monday, Feb. 20 and will run for two weeks.

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1967-1968 Calendar

FALL TERM

Sept. 20—Wednesday New Student Week begins
Sept. 22—Friday Registration of new students
Sept. 23—Saturday Registration of upperclassmen
Sept. 25—Monday Matriculation Day — Classes begin at 8:00 a.m.
Oct. 14—Saturday Homecoming—a holiday
(Saturday classes of October 14 will meet Friday, October 13, replacing regular Friday classes.)
Nov. 23—Thursday Thanksgiving Day—a holiday
Dec. 5—Tuesday First term classes end
Dec. 8, 9, 11, 12 First term examinations
Friday - Tuesday noon

WINTER TERM

Jan. 3—Wednesday Classes begin at 8 a.m.
February 8—Thursday Winter Weekend begins at 5:30 p.m.
February 12—Monday Winter Weekend ends at 8 a.m.
March 9—Monday Second term classes end
March 12-15 Wednesday-Sat. Second term examinations

SPRING TERM

March 25—Monday Classes begin at 8 a.m.
June 1—Saturday Third term classes end
June 3-6—Monday-Thurs. noon Third term examinations
June 7—Friday Final faculty meeting
June 9—Sunday Baccalaureate and Commencement